# VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(Number 805.) FRIDAY, June 23, 1797. (Four Dollars Per Annum.)


VIENNA, April 11.

An armiſtice for ſix days has been agreed on between the Archduke and Buonaparte, which will expire the 13th inſt.

April 12.

The people of Tyrol are raiſing in a maſs, and the commotions in the Venetian ſtates threaten the French in the rear.

April 15.

Accounts have been received this day of the enemy having been obliged to abandon the town and fort of Fiume, with conſiderable loſs, on the 10th inſt.

April 16.

Accounts received this day from Major Gen. Baron Laudohn, dated at Trent, the 12th inſt. ſtating, that he had driven the enemy from Roveredo, Tothole and Riva, and had occupied thoſe places. On this occaſion, he took from the enemy ſeveral magazines, one of powder, 12 pieces of cannon, and 4000 men.

April 17.

The preparations for defence are continuing here with uncommon vigour. An intrenched camp is forming on the Weinberg on the Italian road, a little diſtance from the lines—and the works are continuing quite round the town. The firſt diviſion of the troops from the Rhine, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, is already arrived, and is a part of M. de Seckendorf's corps.

This morning the numerous corps of volunteers of the town were aſſembled on the glacis, and afterwards marched to the circumjacent villages, where they will be ſtationed. Their regularity and good conduct do them infinite honour, and the happieſt ſpirit of loyalty is manifeſted by all claſſes here.

JURIN, April 15.

A courier extraordinary from Gen. Buonaparte, arrived laſt night in this city. His diſpatches contained a very urgent invitation for Gen. Clarke to repair inſtantly to the head quarters, about ten leagues from Vienna, if he wiſhed to be preſent at the ceremony of ſigning the terms of peace. An armiſtice had been concluded, and which was to expire on the 23d Germinal. Unfortunately, the overflowing of a river had delayed the progreſs of the courier 30 hours: ſo that it is ſuppoſed that the peace will be concluded before M. Clarke can reach the place of deſtination, which cannot happen in leſs than 5 days.

PARIS, April 21.

The proceedings of the high national court of juſtice at Vendome are cloſed.—The accuſed have been allowed eight days to prepare their general defence, and there is every reaſon to believe, that ſentence will be pronounced in the courſe of one month.

April 23.

The Pope has granted leave to the Monks and Nuns in the Low Countries, to accept territorial bonds, by which the eſtates, formerly belonging to their convents and monaſteries, are mortgaged for the penſions aſſigned them for life.

April 24.

Don Joſeph Maſſaredo, the new appointed commander in chief of the Spaniſh fleet, has orders to fit out, with the utmoſt expedition, as many armed veſſels as he can collect, and to man them, in want of ſeamen, with land troops.

April 26.

Barrere has been choſen deputy to the legiſlative body by the electoral aſſembly of Tarbes.

The Apollo of Belvidere, and 12 waggons filled with a part of the precious artiches of the fine arts, agreed to be given up by the treaty with the Pope, are now on their way to Paris.

The news of the preliminaries of peace with the Emperor having been ſigned, was announced at ſix o'clock yeſterday evening, by repeated diſcharges of artillery. All the workmen quitted their ſhops. An inconceiveable crowd ruſhed into the ſtreets and upon the quays; the joy was univerſal, and all joined in crying, *Vive la Paix! Vive la Paix!* (*Long be the Peace.*)

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

"Head-quarters, at Bilchofhein, April 22.

The Commander in Chief to the Executive Directory.

"Citizens Directors,

"I take advantage of the conveyance of the Adjutant General Le Clerc, of the army of Italy, in order to give you a very ſuccinct account of our operation, ſince the twentieth inſtant.

"A thouſand obſtacles prevented us from beginning till 7 in the morning, though falſe attacks had been heard for two hours, ſo that we were not indebted for our ſucceſs to a ſurpriſal of the enemy, but to our courageous generals, Deheſm, Vandame, Davonet, and Jordis! adjutant generals Demont and Endelet, commanded the attacks made by 31ſt, 100th, and 17th demi brigades, a battalion of the 76th, two of the 109th, and two of the 16th light infantry. Theſe troops landed in turn on the right bank, diſembarking 1500 men; theſe ought to have been 3000, but of 60 boats that we were to have had, only 25 were able to reach us.

"The enemy made unheard of attempts to deſtroy us, while on the Rhine. After the moſt obſtinate engagement, our bridges being fixed, and the reſerved corps having paſſed the Rhine, we began to act offenſively. By yeſterday noon the enemy were completely routed. We drove and diſperſed them to Gegenbach, in the valley of Protzig, two leagues from Offenburgh.—Kehl has been re-taken, and we now find ourſelves more advantageouſly ſituated than before the ſiege of that place.

"The reſult of this victory are ſeven ſtands of colors, more than twenty pieces of cannon, all the baggage, the military cheſt, and the papers of the general ſtaff of the army; three or four thouſand priſoners, one of whom is a general officer, and ſeveral of them ſtaff officers, and of a ſuperior rank. The loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded is enormous.

"The troops performed prodigies of valor. A ſquadron of the 9th regiment of Huſſars, the 27th and 4th dragoons, the 2d of cavalry, the companies of light artillery, commanded by captains Fort and Gras, who in ſucceſſion diſembarked in the train of the infantry, deſerve the higheſt praiſe.

"It is impoſſible to give you at this moment more circumſtantial details of this, the boldeſt, moſt dangerous operation that I have ever witneſſed. I ſhall ſend them by the firſt courier. I ſhall then be able more particularly to inform you of the names of the corps, and of the ſoldiers who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

"This day General Davout, at the head of a ſtrong body, is marching to gain the head of the valley of Kintzig, and the adjutant gen. Rudeles towards the Kembis.—

"We have taken a poſition above Lachereg, after an engagement of the advanced poſts where the enemy oppoſed only a feeble reſiſtance.

"The wounds of ſeveral of the general officers rendering a greater degree of exertion neceſſary on the part of others, I could not write to you ſooner. You ſhall receive intereſting accounts of the different engagements which we have fought. Four Auſtrian general officers have been wounded, one of whom is dead, and one a priſoner. This is an unequivalent proof of the ſlaughter which the enemy has been willing to ſuffer for the ſake of preventing our eſtabliſhing ourſelves on the right bank of the Rhine.

(Signed) MOREAU."

P. S. A courier which I this moment received from general Buonaparte, announces the ſigning of the preliminaries of peace with the emperor.

*ARMY of the SAMBRE and MEUSE.*

Head-quarters at Herborn, April 21.

*The commander in chief of the Sambre and Meuſe, to the Executive Directory.*

"Citizens Directors,

"I yeſterday morning ſent you word, that the left body of the army was going to Klein Neiſter, in order to drive the enemy from the important poſition which it occupied; but as the latter declined engaging, we could only have an affair of the advanced poſts, which generals Ney and Soult commanded, with that valor which they are known to poſſeſs. Theſe officers ſo contrived, as to arrive with the enemy at the defile of the Dile, by which the enemy were retiring by Herborn, to Wetzmer, puſhed them vigorouſly, and took from them 500 priſoners, two of whom are officers.

"The aid-de-camp Soult, brother of the general of that name, took 320 of them with 30 huſſars, and threw the whole column of the enemy's infantry into the greateſt confuſion. Six ſquadrons of dragoons, who at the battle of Altenkirchen were covered with glory, again conducted themſelves in the moſt diſtinguiſhed manner, and the huſſars as uſual, did perfectly well. Two battalions of the 60th, willing to take a part in the engagement, followed the cavalry, who were on full trot, a league and an half. Indeed too much cannot be ſaid in praiſe of theſe brave troops.

"The enemy are ſaid to be reunited at Wetzlaer and Gieſen; Grenier is, however, already on their left flank. We hope to diſlodge them this day from their poſition, however formidable it may be.

(Signed) L. HOCHE."

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Direc. tory.

Head-quarters at Jundenburg, 8th April, 1797.

"Citizens Directors,

"I have the honor to tranſmit to you the letter which I wrote Prince Charles, and his anſwer.

"You will find hereunto annexed the note which has been ſent by general Bellegarde and Morveldt; the anſwer which I have given them, and finally the conditions of the ſuſpenſion of arms which we have concluded. You will remark, by the line of demarkation, that we find ourſelves in poſſeſſion of Gratz, Bruck, and Roſenmanu, places of which we were not before in poſſeſſion. My intention is, beſides, to give the army two or three days reſt, ſo that this ſuſpenſion, very little deranges the military operations.

(Signed) "BUONPARTE."

Jundenburg, April 7.

"His majeſty the emperor and king, having nothing ſo much at heart as what can conduce to the repoſe of France, and to the termination of a war which deva-ſtates the two nations, has, in conſequence of the overture which was made to his royal highneſs by your letter from Clagenforth, ſent in to you to come to ſome underſtanding on an object of ſo much importance.

"After the converſation which we have held with you, and perſuaded of the good will and of the intentions of the two powers, to finiſh, with the utmoſt promptitude poſſible, this diſaſtrous war, his royal highneſs deſires a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities for ten days, in order to be able with more celerity to attain this deſirable object, and in order that all the delays, and obſtacles that the continuation of hoſtilities would throw in the way of negociation, be done away, and that every thing may occur towards the re-eſtabliſhment of peace between the two nations.

(Signed)

*The Count de Bellegarde,*
Lieut. Gen.
*Morveldt, Maj. Gen.*

(A true Copy.)

BUONAPARTE.

Head-quarters at Jundenburg, April 8, 1797

*To the Generals Bellegarde and Morveldt.*

Gentlemen,

"In the military ſituation of the two armies, a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities is quite adverſe to the French army, but if it can pave the way to peace, ſo much deſired, and ſo uſeful to the two countries, I conſent without difficulty to your requeſt.

"The French Republic has often ſhewn his majeſty her deſire to put an end to this cruel ſlaughter. She perſiſts in the ſame ſentiments, and I have no doubt, after the conference which I had the honor of having with you, that in a few days peace will be finally re-eſtabliſhed between the French republic, and his Imperial majeſty.

"I beg of you to give me credit for the ſentiments of eſteem, and diſtinguiſhed conſideration, with which I am, Gentlemen,

Your's,

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE.

(A true copy.)

"BUONAPARTE."

*CONDITION of the CESSATION of HOSTILITIES.*

General Buonaparte, commander in chief of the French army in Italy, and his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, commander in chief of the Imperial army, wiſhing to facilitate the negociations for peace, which are on the point of being opened, agree as follows:

Art. 1. There ſhall be a ſuſpenſion of arms, between the French and Imperial armies from this evening, the 7th of April, to the 13th of April.

Art. 2. The French army ſhall keep the following line: The advanced poſts of the right wing of this army ſhall remain in the poſition in which they at preſent are, between Fiume and Trieſte.—The line ſhall be extended ſo, as to comprehend Treffen, Littai, Wincefcleiſtritz, Marburg, Chienhouſen, the right bank of the Muhr, Leoban, Trafayax, Mantern, the road from Mantern as far as Rottenman, Irding, the Valley of Lems, as far as Ramſtadt, St. Michael, Spital, the Valley of La Drave and Lintz.

III. The ſuſpenſion of arms ſhall take place equally in Tyrol, and the generals commanding the French and Imperial troops in that part, ſhall ſettle together the poſts that they are to occupy.

Hoſtilities ſhall not commence in the Tyrol, until 24 hours after the commander in chief ſhall have agreed to it, or at leaſt, not till 24 hours after the generals commanding the French and Imperial troops in the Tyrol, ſhall have been reciprocally appriſed of it.

Done at Jundenburg, 7th April, 1797.

(Signed)

MORVETT, Major-General.

Count de Bellegarde, Lieutenant-General, in the ſervice of the Emperor.

BUONAPARTE, commander in chief of the army of the French Republic.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, May 3.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Col. Crawford, dated Frankfort, April 19.

I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that Gen Hoche yeſterday attacked with very ſuperior numbers, and defeated an Auſtrian corps commanded by Gen. Kray, which formed a part of the army of the lower Rhine, under the orders of Gen. Werneck, and was ſtationed at Thundorf, on the road leading from Neuwied to Hackenburg. In conſequence of that circumſtance, Gen Werneck, who was with the principal part of his army near Croback, between Hackenburg and Altenkirchen, has determined to retreat.

May 4.

The Paris papers received this morning down to the date of the 28th ult. incluſive, announce the following important intelligence, that the Emperor has ſigned preliminaries of peace with Gen. Buonaparte.

It appears the commencement of the campaign has been brilliant on the part of the French. The fortreſs of Kehl, which coſt the Auſtrians ſo much blood and treaſure during the laſt ſiege, was taken by a coup-de-main. In all probability the unpleaſant aſpect of affairs, on the Rhine, operate not a little to convince the Court of Vienna of the danger of delaying the negociations; moreover, if we are to put implicit confidence in Buonaparte's diſpatches, the late movements of the Auſtrians in Tyrol were not likely to be attended with any material diſadvantage to the French, even if the war had continued.

An account in one of the French papers ſays, that Buonaparte perceiving that attempts were making to ſurround a part of his army, broke the armiſtice, defeated the Archduke, and thus compelled him to ſign the preliminary terms dictated by the Republican general, on which an armiſtice of two months was immediately agreed on.—The centre of negociation, it appears, is to be Vienna. This is rather ſtrange conſidering the rapid mode in which this general has hitherto made peace, as what can there be to negociate further, unleſs other parties, beſides France and Auſtria are to be heard on the ſubject?

Mr Hammond is at Vienna before this, we will therefore ſtill hope that his preſence during the above period of two months, may be attended with beneficial effects. We can no where find in any of the Paris papers a poſitive ſtatement that the negociations with Auſtria go to exclude this country from its effects; on the contrary much confidence is expreſſed by Prelet, that a peace with England will be announced before the firſt of Prairial, which anſwers to our June, only beginning about ten days earlier.

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PLYMOUTH, April 26.

Laſt evening the Atlas of 98 guns, Capt. M. Quire; Majeſtic of 74, Capt. G. B. Weſtcott; and Saturn of 74, Capt. James Douglas, went out of harbour, and come too in the Sound. The crews of thoſe ſhips having been led to believe that the matters in diſpute on board the fleet at Spithead, had not been finally arranged, came to a reſolution this morning of not weighing anchor, or ſuffering the ſhips to move from the Sound, until the buſineſs is ſettled. They have ordered the Edgar of 74 guns, now at anchor at Cawſand bay, to join them. The duty on board is executed with the uſual regularity; the guns were ſcaled this morning preparatory to ſailing to Portſmouth, which will take place as ſoon as the buſineſs is concluded.

YARMOUTH, April 26.

Yeſterday the reſolutions of the admiralty, for encreaſing the wages of ſeamen, &c. were read on board the reſpective ſhips in Yarmouth Roads, were received by the crews with the moſt lively expreſſions of gratitude; and the following addreſs of thanks has been returned by the ſeamen of the fleet.

*Venerable, April 27.*

"The ſeamen of the North Sea fleet, beg leave to return their grateful thanks to the lord's commiſſioners of the admiralty, for their compliance with the humble requeſt of their worthy companions in the Channel fleet: At the ſame time convince their lordſhips of our united and ſteady ſupport of his majeſty and our country, we will at all times riſk every thing that is dear to man: Have only to regret, from the ſituation of the enemy we are oppoſed to, it has not been in our power to ſhew the nation we wiſh to do our duty, and honour to our country, and worthy commander in chief."

PORTSMOUTH, April 27.

The negociation happily concluded between the lords of admiralty and the fleet at Spithead, continues to be perfectly ſatisfactory to the ſeamen, who are in the beſt poſſible ſtate to give the enemy a meeting. It blew a hurricane laſt night, and the greateſt part of this day; yet three more line of battle ſhips, the Queen Charlotte, the Royal George, and the Pompey, dropped down to St. Helens.

The ſhipwrights in the dock-yard have been in a diſturbed ſtate for two days paſt, owing to ſome ſuppoſed delinquency in one of the quartermen, on whoſe diſcharge, however, peace is reſtored. Would to Heaven the king would hearken to the prayer of nine tenths of his people, and by diſcharging his preſent quartermen, give a chance once more to this ruined degraded country, to enjoy the bleſſings of peace.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.

We ſtop the preſs to inſert the following important extract of a letter juſt received from Hull:

"A neutral veſſel from Hamburgh is juſt arrived here with the intelligence of accounts, and confirmed papers having reached Hamburgh laſt Thurſday, of the Emperor having concluded a ſeparate Peace"

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FRANCE.

*EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.*

*Arret of the 21ſt Germinal, April 20.*

*The Executive Directory directs that the paſſports granted by the miniſters and Diplomatic Envoys of the United States of America, or paſſports certified by them, ſhall not be admitted or acknowleged by any authority.*

*The Miniſter of Police is charged with the execution of the arret, which ſhall be printed*

*(Signed) REWBE, Preſident.*
*LEGARDE, Sec. Gen.*

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NEW-YORK, June 12.

By the veſſel which brought the above accounts to Boſton, London and Liverpool papers were received in this city to the 6th May incluſive, ſeveral of which, with Lloyd's liſt, were politely handed to the Editor; by this aid he has been enabled to lay before the public ſeveral of the important OFFICIAL PAPERS, from the London Gazette, &c. referred to in the above abſtract, which will be continued to morrow

That PEACE is abſolutely concluded, would ſeem yet to want confirmation in the opinions of ſeveral of the London editors, it is however ſtated, that Buonaparte was not more than *ten leagues from* VIENNA, when the armiſtice was concluded on; from which the *Emperor*, all the *royal family nobles*, &c. had flew int the utmoſt conſternation

This account of a peace, which was ſuppoſed to be *ſeparate* from England, together with the *general mutiny* on board the fleet (a circumſtance which never before happened ſtruck the city of London with a *panic*, which had not yet totally ſubſided.

Mr. P—— has propoſed to increaſe the duty upon *news papers*, from 1½d to 3d each! This added new alarms: and it is boldly ſaid, that this object is, to prevent the general circulation of news, and obſtruct the ſpirit of petitioning for the removal of the Miniſter, &c. which was running through the whole kingdom.

Several other regiments ard ordered for IRELAND P—— has propoſed NEW TAXES, to amount to 1,280,000l. per annum, and to loan 18 millions!

It is ſaid of Buonaparte, in his interview with Prince Charles to ſign the armiſtice, that on a demur of the Prince, in point of etiquette, which ſhould enter the garden firſt—that he replied, he had no penchant for ceremonies: PEACE, to ſtop the effuſion of human blood, was his object, the reſt was royal traſh—and if the Prince pleaſed he might enter firſt!

SAVANNAH, June 6.

On Thurſday laſt, arrived at Cockſpar, a Virginia built Brig, formerly called the Matilda, at preſent under Spaniſh colours, mounting 10 guns 4 and 6 pounders, with 102 men; laſt from St Thomas's, commanded by Thomas Whippo, whoſe general character is well known in the middle and ſouthern States as well as ſome parts of Europe. Unfortunately for our national character, he once claimed the right of a citizen of New-York, by birth.

Capt. Whippo arrived at this port late in the month of December laſt, in the ſhip Commerce, of New York, from Baltimore; here he *made a kind of ſale* o the ſhip, to Capt. Job Green, of Alexandria, who loaded her for the Weſt Indies. To avoid the fraternal embrace of the ſheriff, or ſome of his deputies, and to diſappoint his creditors, Capt. Whippo's friends gave out that he had embarked in the Barque Albany, and from that time he became inviſible to the public When the Commerce was ready for ſailing, he left this city by moon-light and proceeded in her to St. Croix, where ſhe was again ſold, whence this *virtuous* American proceeded to St. Thomas's and purchaſed the Brig above-mentioned, and has come hither with the *laudable* intention of capturing American property.

COMMUNICATION.

It was laſt week reported at St. Simons, that a boat with ſix hands had been caſt away, croſſing St. Andrew's ſound, and as Major De Burt, had paſſed that iſland, the Monday before on his way to St. Mary's, the friends of that gentleman were extremely apprehenſive that it had been his fate; however they have ſince learnt, of his ſafe arrival at Newton, and from other circumſtances, have reaſon to believe that it was nothing more than a report.

June 9

On the night of the 4th inſt. a moſt daring inſult was committed on board the ſchooner Conception, belonging to Mr. Wm. Cooke, of this city. This veſſel had juſt arrived from St. Auguſtine, and was lying at anchor off Tybee light-houſe within two cables length of the ſhore, and had an inſpector of the cuſtoms on board. About 10 o'clock at night, ſhe was boarded by a perſon calling himſelf William Duncan, who ſaid he commanded a privateer named the Springburn, of New-Providence. He brought with him eight men, all of whom were armed with muſkets and cutlaſſes. He demanded where the ſchooner was from, and was anſwered, from St. Auguſtine; on which he obſerved, that was the veſſel he was looking for He then demanded all the money on board The maſter of the ſchooner, capt. Joſeph Burnell, told him that what he had was the property of Mr. Wm Cooke, a citizen of the United States, and that he could not ſurrender it The capt. told him that he knew it was Spaniſh property, and that he, capt. Burnell, was a Spaniard, and that he would make prize of his veſſel, unleſs he acknowledged the property to be Spaniſh. After this he went off, leaving five of the men as a guard, with orders that they ſhould not ſuffer the anchor to be weighed. The next morning, about 10 o'clock, the lieutenant came from the privateer, bringing with him four men, who were to remain on board the ſchooner, and as they ſaid, to conduct her to Providence.

The lieutenant renewed the propoſal, that capt. Burnell ſhould acknowledge the money belonged to a Spaniard, on which he ſhould be releaſed; but this he continued to deny. The lieutenant then returned to the privateer and came back in about an hour, when finding capt. Burnell would not make the wiſhed for acknowledgement, they took their leave, ſaying, that as the ſchooner was of no great value, they had determined not to trouble themſelves with her. They took with them a parcel of water melons, and ſome cloathing belonging to the ſeamen of the ſchooner.

We have yet to relate a moſt barbarous attempt, which was made on the life of capt Burnell, by one of the privateerſmen when they firſt boarded. As he came up the companion, one of them fired a muſket at him, the ball from which would have penetrated his head, but for the main gaff which lay on the companion, and received it. This infamous marauder ſailed from Tybee the next day.

A maſter of a veſſel from New-Providence, and who is well acquainted there, now here, ſays, that no ſuch veſſel or captain as above mentioned, belongs to that port.

CHARLESTON, June 12.

Capt. Mauran ſays, that our allies, the French, in Guadaloupe, are only glad to ſee Americans, when brought in prizes by their privateers; that they appear quite out of humour when one of our veſſels eſcape them and get in, without their aſſiſtance, even when bound there.

Great numbers of Americans are daily carried into the different ports of Guadaloupe, upon the ſlighteſt pretexts, or in fact without any at all—The fate of thoſe who get in, is to have their cargoes ſeized by the adminiſtration, the prices fixed by them and the mode and time of payment; which are generally bills upon France. Proviſions are abundant and cheap; flour, taking from 7 to 20 barrels, at 6 and 7 dollars per barrel, and other articles in the ſame proportion.

An embargo had been laid, while capt. M was there, reported to have been occaſioned, by intended reinforcements for Porto Rico. It was only taken off the day he ſailed, and in the hurry of getting away, capt. M. neglected to procure a liſt of their captures of our veſſels.

They take a number of valuable veſſels from the Engliſh; two ſhips from Belfaſt, were taken by two ſmall privateers, the cargo of one of them conſiſting of linens, was invoiced at £. 30,000 ſterling. They have no ſuſpicions or fears of an attack there from the Engliſh.

Capt Mauran informs of 8 veſſels that were taken into Point Petre, while he lay there, viz.—Ship Bowman, Henry Dickinſon, maſter, of and from Norfolk, bound to Grenada, taken about the end of April; ſhip and cargo condemned, and the capt. confined on board the guard ſhip, on account of an Engliſh Jack found on board the ſhip

Brig Iſabella, of and bound to Baltimore, from Martinique, with a cargo of ſugar, molaſſes, and coffee; veſſel and cargo condemned about the 8th of May, veſſel ſold for 300 half Joes.

A ſloop, of and from New York, for St. Bartholemews, was brought in a day or two before capt. M. ſailed, on account of her having no ſea letter.

Capt Mauran ſays, that they treat our flag with more reſpect juſt now, than he ſuppoſes they will ſhortly; that is they do not reverſe it, or put their own above it.

June 13.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Nine, Peron, St. Thomas's, 16 days.

A French gentleman, who came paſſenger in the ſchooner Nine, from St. Thomas's which arrived here yeſterday, was at Porto Rico, when the Engliſh attacked it. He ſays that the loſs ſuſtained by the Engliſh was much more conſiderable than has hitherto been mentioned. They left near 1000 men killed and wounded. The armament, he ſays, expected very little oppoſition, a colonel in the Spaniſh ſervice having agreed to deliver up the forts, without firing a gun. To effect this, he had ſpiked up every cannon but two; theſe were fired as ſoon as the fleet approached, who not expecting to be fired on, withdrew. Two days after, a body of Frenchmen, ſuppoſed to be near 500, with a number of Catalans, under the command of capt. Paris, who formerly was in Charleſton, attacked the Britiſh encampment, which conſiſted of near 3000 troops. The aſſault was ſo violent, that they were ſoon put to the rout, and purſued with a horrible ſlaughter. The governor of Porto Rico, as ſoon as the Britiſh were defeated, requeſted capt Paris, for the ſake of humanity, to deſiſt from further purſuit, otherwiſe, but few could have eſcaped. The Spaniſh colonel, and ſeveral Engliſh merchants, who had reſided a conſiderable time in the iſland, were committed to priſon. The latter were ſuppoſed to be concerned in the treachery of the colonel.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) June 15.

We are ſorry to hear that the Packet in which JUDGE CHASE, took his paſſage home, from South Carolina, is taken by Le Grouper French privateer, off the Long Bay.

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## By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

FROM THE MINERVA.

A letter from a character of high reſpectability in an official ſtation in England [ſuppoſed to be Mr. King our miniſter at London] ſays, under date of April 28th, "This country wants peace, and ſeeks it with ſincerity. The immenſe increaſe of taxes produced by a continuation of the war, and the faint hopes of any advantages, have lately extended the wiſh for peace throughout the nation. Notwithſtanding France continues her injuſtice towards the United States, we muſt adhere to that pacific policy, which has preſerved us from this dreadful war, and increaſed our reputation more than victories and conqueſts could have done."

The foregoing opinions from high authority, deſerves ſerious conſideration, ſo far as they regard this country.

The ſame letter adds, that from the tenor of the laſt advices from Vienna, a great battle or a ſeparate Peace was expected. This letter is dated the 28th April, and juſt before the news of the ſigning preliminaries of peace. This circumſtance leads us to believe that the Emperor is compelled to negociate for a ſeparate Peace.

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FROM THE ARGUS.

It has leaked out, that ſome diſpatches from London, arrived by the Telemachus; and ſome *imprudent* men, *hitherto* in the Britiſh faction, have intimated, that our Ambaſſador at the Court of St James's conceived, that a *high tone* towards France *now* would be impolitic! What a pitty it is that ſuch an idea was not conceived before the War-ſpeech was delivered.

The accounts of Peace were doubtleſs at Philadelphia on Sunday. Dr. Smith, and Co. then ſaw the almoſt certainty of the magnanimous Republic of France having conquered all her enemies except *Jonny Bull!* Will he not now ſhrink from his pompous tone of, *erect poſture of England! deciſive attitude of Auſtria! &c.* It is believed after this, that the Doctor will withhold his *war pills*—eſpecially when he ſhall learn, that our little ſubſervient Dr. Webſter, has been frightened half to death ſince Saturday.

Dr. W. inſerts in laſt evening's Minerva, what he calls "A letter from a character of high reſpectability, in an *official ſtation*, in *England*, dated April 28," which ſays: "*Notwithſtanding France continues her injuſtice towards the United States*, we muſt adhere to that PACIFIC POLICY, which has preſerved us from this dreadful War, and increaſed our reputation more than victories and conqueſts could have done."

On this letter the Doctor obſerves:

"The foregoing opinions, from high authority, deſerves *ſerious conſideration*, ſo far as they regard this country.

"The ſame letter adds, that from the tenor of the laſt advices from Vienna, a great battle or a ſeparate peace was expected."

The Doctor is moſt aſſuredly afraid of the *Sans Culottes*; otherwiſe, after the innumerable falſe and inſulting paragraphs on the ſubject of the French, which have appeared in the Minerva at different periods, he would never have acknowledged, that any "*ſerious conſideration*" ought to be attached to this letter.

June 14.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip America, capt. Baxter, in 45 days from Cadiz. Capt. Baxter informs us that the Spaniards were fitting out in that harbor, a fleet of 35 ſail of the line, beſides 15 frigates, and ſeven fire ſhips, with the greateſt expedition, inſomuch that the workmen in the naval yards, and on board the ſhipping, were working double tides; that the newly appointed admiral Don Maſſerado, was a great favourite with the crews to whom he had been peculiarly kind, in recommending an entire new ſtock of proviſions, &c. and an advance of 30 dollars per month, which the government complied with—that this fleet was to be joined by ſeven French and ſeven Spaniſh ſhips of the line from Carthagena, and that when this junction was made, they were determined to attack admiral Jarvis, and drive him from the Mediterranean, or periſh in the attempt. It is ſaid the king of Spain is ſo highly incenſed againſt a number of the officers of the late fleet defeated by admiral Jarvis, that he is determined to puniſh them ſeverely. The Santiſſima Trinidada was nearly ready for ſea, and is to

make one of the above fleet. It was said the whole would sail from Cadiz in 20 days.

On the 26th April, captain Baxter passed through the fleet of admiral Jervis, who were then blockading the port of Cadiz, consisting of 22 sail of the line, and five frigates; he was ordered on board admiral Parker's ship, when after a strict examination was permitted to proceed. The first lieutenant of the ship informed him that before the fleet left Lisbon, the Portuguese had sent an ambassador to Paris to treat for a peace, and that he expected they would not permit the British fleet to enter their ports in future. On the passage captain Baxter was boarded by a French privateer, and treated politely.

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OFFICIAL AND IMPORTANT.

(Copy of the Original.)

His Britannic Majesty's ship Captain, off Cadiz, April 11, 1797.

SIR,

In consequence of the unprovoked declaration of war, by the king of Spain, against his Britannic Majesty and the British nation, it is thought right that Spain should no longer have any trade.

I have therefore the honor to acquaint you that no neutral vessel will be permitted, in future, to enter or leave the port of Cadiz; unless by leave obtained from me, or the commander in chief of the British Fleet—and that, from this moment, Cadiz to be considered as a blockaded port.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) HORATIO NELSON.

To the Danish Consul, Cadiz.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

*MESSAGE*

From the President of the United States.

*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,*

I have received information from the commissioner appointed on the part of the United States, pursuant to the 3d article of our treaty with Spain, that the running and marking the boundary line between the colonies of East and West Florida, and the territory of the United States, have been delayed by the officers of his Catholic majesty, and that they have declared their intention to maintain his jurisdiction, and to suspend the withdrawing his troops from the military posts they occupy within the territory of the United States, until the two governments shall, by negociation, have settled the meaning of the 2d article respecting the withdrawing of the troops, garrisons, or settlements of either party in the territory of the other; that is, whether when the Spanish garrisons withdraw, they are to leave the works standing, or to demolish them, and until, by an additional article to the treaty, the real property of the inhabitants shall be secured, and likewise until the Spanish officers are sure the Indians will be pacific. The two first questions, if to be determined by negociation, might be made subjects of discussion for years and as no limitation of time can be prescribed to the other, a certainty in the opinion of the Spanish officers, that the Indians will be pacific, it will be impossible to suffer it to remain an obstacle to the fulfilment of the treaty on the part of Spain.

To remove the first difficulty, I have determined to leave it to the discretion of the officers of his Catholic majesty, when they withdraw his troops from within the territory of the United States, either to leave the works standing, or to demolish them.—And to remove the second, I shall cause an assurance to be published, and to be particularly communicated to the minister of his Catholic majesty, and to the governor of Louisiana, that the settlers, or occupants of the lands in question, shall not be disturbed in their possessions by the troops of the United States, but on the contrary, that they shall be protected in all their lawful claims, and to prevent every doubt on this point, it merits the consideration of Congress, whether it will not be expedient immediately to pass a law, giving positive assurances to those inhabitants, who by fair and regular grants, or by the occupancy, have obtained legal titles, or equitable claims to lands in that country, prior to the final ratification of the treaty between the United States and Spain, on the 25th of April, 1796.

This country is rendered peculiarly valuable by its inhabitants, who are represented to amount to nearly four thousand, generally well affected and much attached to the United States, and zealous for the establishment of a government under their authority.

I therefore recommend to your consideration, the expediency of erecting a government in the district of the Natchez, similar to that established for the territory North-West of the river Ohio, but with certain modifications relative to titles of claims of land, whether of individuals or companies, or to claims of jurisdiction of any individual state.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 12, 1797.

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PETERSBURG, *June 23.*

On Tuesday last, John Marshall left the city of Richmond, in order to join his colleague Mr. Dana, at Philadelphia, from whence they go immediately to France.

Col. Lemuel Benton, of South Carolina, passed through this town on Monday last, on his way to Congress.

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JUNE 22, 1797.

THE Advertisement of John Story's in the Petersburg Gazette of the 20th instant, cautioning the public not to take an assignment of his Note to me, must appear extraordinary to those who are unacquainted with his principles—but to those who have had transactions with, he appears in his usual colours; evasion, equivocation, and chicanery, besmearing all actions; that he should imagine his Note stamped with sufficient circulating credit to require the intervention of a public newspaper to impede its currency, is the height of effrontery, and no doubt must excite the risibility of those who know him. A reference to records will evince that his name to a paper of the tenour of the one alluded to, is a compleat clog to its circulation. I have been unfortunate in meeting with many unworthy debtors—of the number Story is not the least so. It was unnecessary to trouble the public with his publication, for I assure them I disdain transferring a Note or Bond knowing a dispute attached to it—but if I was otherwise disposed, Story's name to such a paper would render the attempt abortive.

I now inform Story that I will not only refrain from assigning his circulating medium to another, but that he shall in due time have the receipt he is best accustomed to, fully altered by a Clerk and a Sheriff.

RICHARD STUART.

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## Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th day of June, a Negro Fellow Named *JACOB*,

About 28 years of age, five feet ten inches high, which Negro I suppose will make for Petersburg; carried off with him, a large quantity of fine clothes, and also a large sum of money.—I forewarn any person or persons from harbouring said Negro under the penalty prescribed by law. Whoever will apprehend said Negro, or confine him in any Jail so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

DAVID McDOW.

Guilford county, North Carolina, June 22, 1797.

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TO BE SOLD,

BY PRIVATE SALE,

*On two years Credit,*

THE TRACT of LAND in Dinwiddie, on Cocke's road, about five miles from Petersburg, called Sterling's, containing about 390 acres.—Also to be sold at the before mentioned place, on the 12th of July, sundry articles of Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Beds, &c. on a credit till January, 1798, for all sums above five pounds, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date—In case the said tract of land, should not be disposed of by private sale, before the 12th of July next, it will on that day, on the premises, be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of two years.—I also wish to sell, about 228 acres of high and marsh LAND, in Charles City, on James river, about three miles below Hood's, on a long credit. Apply to Mr. George May, living near the land, or to the subscriber.

HARRISON FITZHUGH.

June 22, 1797.

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THE Partnership of STIMPSON & HALL, expired the first instant. All persons who have demands on, or who are indebted to, the said company, are requested to apply to Charles Stimpson, for settlement.

CHARLES STIMPSON.
JAMES HALL.

Petersburg, June 12, 1797.

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THE business will in future be conducted by the subscriber, who has just opened in a Store a few doors above Brick House Run, a very large collection of GROCERIES, &c. which he will dispose of on low terms.

CHARLES STIMPSON.

June 12, 1797.

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☞ Subscribers who are indebted to the Printer hereof, for more than one year's Newspapers, will oblige him, by discharging their accounts.

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THE Commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded between his Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly: and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

### Extract from the said Article.

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants and others, his Majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened; so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors, in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and compleat compensation for the same to the said creditors; but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commissioners Office, No. 3, South Sixth Street, May 29th, 1797. (6)

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CAME to my Plantation in Greensville county, near the College, sometime last summer, a Dark Red

STEER & HEIFER,

Supposed to be three years old last spring, marked with a swallow fork and half moon in the left, and a nick under the right ear. Posted up, and appraised to forty shillings each

WILKINS GOODRICH.

June 19, 1797. (3*)

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*Petersburg Bridge Lottery.*

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

| | | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | 3000 | Dollars | 3000 |
| 1 ditto of | 1000 | ditto | 1000 |
| 2 ditto of | 500 | ditto | 1000 |
| 7 ditto of | 100 | ditto | 700 |
| 12 ditto of | 50 | ditto | 600 |
| 400 ditto of | 10 | ditto | 4000 |
| 3 do. last drawn | 500 | ditto | 1500 |
| 426 Prizes | | | 11800 |
| 1074 Blanks | | | |
| 1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is | | | 15000 |
| Left for the purposes of the Scheme | | | 3200 |

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-house on Thursday the first day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finished. The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
Commissioners.

Petersburg, March 28, 1797.

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STRAYED or Stolen, from the subscriber, on the 22d of May, a small

BLACK MARE,

About 4 feet 5 inches high, branded on the near buttock N but scarce perceivable, only when just shedded, a small star in her forehead, and a white snip on her nose; her right hind knee has been lately hurt, by the kick of a horse, which I expect is got well by this time. On 24th of the same month she was seen at Capt. William Harrison's, in Suffex county, loose in the Old-Field, which was the last time I heard of her. Whoever will deliver the said Mare to me, in Prince-George county, shall receive Four Dollars reward, for their trouble.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, Sen.

June 8, 1797. (8*)

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# CHANTICLEER,

WILL be let to 20 Mares, at FIVE GUINEAS the Season, to end the 10th of August, payable then.

Chanticleer is 15 hands and an half high, 4 years old the 13th of this month, of uncommon length, large bone, and beautiful form. He was got by Wildair, his dam by Pantaloon; his grandam by Traveller; great grandam by Mark Anthony; great great grandam by Aristotle; great great great grandam from Bonny Lass, out of the imported Bonny Lass, by Old Jolly Roger.

CHANTICLEER has won already Five Purses and Sweepstakes, and has never been beaten, except when he flew the course.—He won the 30th of May last, at New-Market, the 1st day's Purse of £. 100, four mile heats, although lame and very much injured by a sweat that had been given him six days previous to the race—beating Mr. Bland's Dunganon, by Medley; Slow and Easy; Gonfannon; the Mountain Leader; and Mr. Macklin's Widair horse called Purse Bearer, run by Major Cocke.—Gonfannon had won at New-Market the 1st day's Purse the Fall preceeding; and Purse Bearer had won many purses and sweepstakes in North Carolina and Virginia, had never been beaten but once, except by Chanticleer.

The horses were timed by several experienced gentlemen—the first heat was run by Chanticleer in 8 minutes 2 seconds, being the average time; Col. Ruffin making him run it in 8 minutes precisely; the longest by Col. Kennon was 8 minutes 4 seconds—this is shorter time than it has ever yet been known to be run in Virginia even by aged horses.—Chanticleer's condition should be recollected, and that he was not four years old—the termination of the race proved that in bottom he was never surpassed.

The subscriber would wish only mares of the running breed.—He has excellent and secure inclosures, but will not be liable for accidents.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Westbury, Charles City county, June 12, 1797. (5w.)

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*The noted thorough-bred Horse*

*PRESIDENT,*

WILL stand the ensuing season at my store at Poplar Mount, Brunswick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Mosby's ferries, and 16 miles from St. Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and one and sixpence to the groom; mares may be ensured for twenty dollars—the season will commence the first of March, and end the 10th of August.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, rising nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horse on the continent. Good and extensive pasturage well enclosed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the most moderate terms, and the boys sent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horse Clockfast, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betsy Baker, Poll also brought Young Flimnap, so noted for his performances any distance. President is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been successful having taken a purse at Newbern, and distancing several fine horses; also at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full season, and it is the opinion of all the best judges who see him perform, that he is equal to any horse on the continent, for either speed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunswick, February 20, 1797.

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TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber in the lower end of Lunenburg county, a Bay HORSE, about four feet eight inches high, with a few white hares on each side of his back, supposed to be seven or eight years old, with one shoe on his near hind foot. Posted and appraised to Eighteen pounds.

JESSE PENN.

June 15, 1797. (3*)

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STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM this Town, a likely Sorrel HORSE, 5 years old this spring, 4 feet 10 inches high, has a bob tail and shod all round, he has a small blaze in his forehead, and trots and gallops—from every circumstance I am led to believe him to be stolen; if so, I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars for the Horse and Thief—but if he has only strayed away, I will give Ten Dollars.

REDMOND CODY.

Petersburg, June 19, 1797.

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STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's waggon at Petersburg, on the night of the 29th of May last, a dark Bay HORSE, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 7 or 8 years old, has a knot on his near side, and one on his off shoulder, occasioned by the gore of a bull; and has a knot on his back occasioned by the saddle.—Any person who will deliver said Horse to Mr. Daniel Eanes of Petersburg, or the subscriber of Prince Edward county; or give such information so that I get him again, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

OWEN SMITH.

June 12, 1797. (4)

## JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

*Have just received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongst which are,*

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hose and Gloves, Silk and Muslin Shawls, Muslins of every discription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muslinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS

Petersburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

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## *Andrew Parks,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.

Petersburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

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## *GIBSON & MACKENZIE,*

*Have just received,*

*A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF*

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale, two doors above the Printing-Office, Bollingbrook street.

Petersburg, June 8, 1797. (8w.)

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## *Samuel Myers & Brothers,*

WISH to sell the HOUSE and LOT in Blandford, now in the occupancy of Mr Ebenezer Stott; possession to be given on the first day of April 1798.—The terms will be made known at their Store on Bollingbrook-street.

Petersburg, June 13, 1797.

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THE Copartnership of SAMUEL MYERS & BROTHERS, will be dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of August next. Those, therefore, who are indebted to the said firm, are earnestly requested to make payment without delay; and those who have claims, are desired to exhibit them.

SAMUEL MYERS.
M. M. MYERS.
SAMSON M. MYERS.

Petersburg, June 13, 1797.

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The Subscriber has just Received,

*And for Sale at his Store in Old-Street,*

Four Hhds LOAF SUGAR.
Twenty Barrels BROWN Ditto.
Two Tons Philadelphia IRON.
5 Hhds. West-Inda RUM.
10 Ditto New-England Ditto.
10,000wt. of COFFEE.
150 Sacks of SALT.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or country produce.

JOSEPH T. BLANCHARD.

Petersburg, May 18, 1797

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OLD LONDON
PARTICULAR MADEIRA,
FOR SALE, BY
JOHN LE MESSURIER.

May 30, 1797.

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*A variety of Copper Stills,*

WITH Goose-Necks, and Pewter Worms—and an assortment of Silver Watches—for sale at the store of Allen Raines, in Old Street. As the above articles will be in town only for a few days, they will be sold very low for Cash or Tobacco, if applied for soon.

June 19, 1797.

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## DR. ISAAC HALL,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extensive assortment of fresh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jesuits Bark,

of the very first quality:

Red and Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spanish-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a considerable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furnished powdered in the best manner, or in the quill. Any one who wishes to supply himself with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Petersburg, March 6, 1797. tf

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DOCTOR PERKINS's
*Patent Metallic Points,*

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Petersburg (If applied for soon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

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## FOR SALE,

THAT plantation whereon I now live, known by the name of HUNTING QUARTER, in the county of Sussex, lying on Nottoway River and Hunting Quarter Swamp, and containing two thousand acres; four hundred of which are rich low grounds now in woods, and the land in general both cleared and uncleared, equal to any in the county.—There is on the plantation, a tolerable good dwelling house, with necessary offices and out houses; also a mill (on a constant stream in a plentiful neighbourhood) running two pair of stones and lately rebuilt.—The situation of the land is such, that it may well be divided into two or three tracts. For terms apply to the subscriber.

HENRY HARRISON.

Hunting Quarter, May 14, 1797. (of3)

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## *FOR SALE,*

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND, lying in Dinwiddie county, 14 miles above Petersburg, on Hatcher's Run, containing by survey 621 acres, with a plantation sufficient to work six or eight hands to advantage, under good fences, and all necessary houses, viz. a dwelling-house, kitchen, meat-house, dairy, grainery, stables, and barnes; with an apple orchard of 180 trees, a peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees—The quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco, and every kind of grain that is commonto be planted in this part of the country. Possession may be had on the first of November next, and he Land will be shewed by Mr. Heartwell Leath, who resides on the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WILLS.

Wakefield, March 18, 1797. 3m

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## FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying in Amelia county, 21 miles above Petersburg, on Winecomake creek, containing 4 or 500 acres, with a plantation sufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage, under good fences; a very good tobacco barn 50 feet long, and some negro houses—the quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco and every kind of grain that is common to be made in this part of the country. Possession may be had immediately, and the land will be shewed by Col. Vivion Brooking, who lives near the place, and inform the purchaser the terms, or apply to the subscriber.

HENRY T. BROOKING.

Brunswick county, May 2 1797. (2m)

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## LAND & NEGROES for SALE

On Saturday, the first day of July next, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money,

THE Tract of Land at present in the occupancy of Mr William Barret, containing about 500 acres, situate on Cox's Road, about 12 miles above Petersburg, in the county of Dinwiddie.—The dwelling house on the said land is large and commodious—there are all other convenient out-houses. It is a good situation for a tavern, where one is at present kept by Mr. Barret.—The land will answer well for the culture of corn and small grain—the sale will be at the said tavern. At the same time and place will be sold also, for ready money, about 15 or 20 likely SLAVES, MEN and WOMEN. The above sale takes place pursuant to a deed of trust, executed by Mr Richard Smith, of Dinwiddie county, for the security and payment of the debt and interest in the said deed expressed.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT, Trustee.

June 13, 1797. (tdf)

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## *I WISH TO SELL,*

THAT well known Plantation in Prince George county, near the old Courthouse, containing about 300 acres, not more than one half cleared, and that which is to cut, remarkable well timbered with Pine, Oak and Hickory growth; the Land remarkable free and easy to work, and think I may with propriety say, as fertile as any to be found in the neighbourhood; there is, I suppose, 70 or 80 acres of valuable low ground, the chief of which is crouded with fine Ash growth; it is remarkably well wartered, and bounded on the north by Baily's creek, which is navigable to the highest part of the land for a stout vessel—It commands a view of James River, and has many local advantages, such as being very convenient to Mills, the Courthouse, Church, and is within 7 miles of Petersburg, and 8 of City-Point by water. If time should be an object with the purchaser, it will not be disagreeable to the subscriber.

ANTHONY PENISTON.

Dinwiddie, June 15, 1797. (tf.)

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I WISH to sell 4666 2-3 acres of MILITARY LAND in one survey, on the waters of the MIAMI, North-West Territory.—Application to the subscriber will be attended to.

ERASMUS GILL.

May 24, 1797. (tf)

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*I WANT TO SELL,*

A QUANTITY OF RED AND PALE

BARK,

On a Credit of Six Months

ROBERT DE GRAFFENREID.

Lunenburg, June 5, 1797. (e04)

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## NOTICE

THE subscriber intending to leave this place in the course of three months, and to reside in the town of Norfolk; all persons having just claims against him are desired to bring them forward for settlement, and he hopes all those that are indebted to him, either by account or otherwise, will make immediate payment, that he may be thereby enabled to discharge every just debt

c4 JOHN DUDGEON.

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## GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE:

THAT valuable place the subscriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouse, 58 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best stands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and easy to work, the greatest part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c.—there is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings consist of a very convenient dwelling-house, situated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, three chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out houses. Any further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I ask being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a discount of 12½ per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

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## FOR SALE,

AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

TOWNSEND's Spain,
Anderson's Commerce,
Jefferson's Notes on Virginia,
Chesterfield's Letters,
Chatham's Life,
Costigan's Sketches,
Gil Blas,
Montague's Letters,
Stern's Sentimental Journey,
Lady's Library,
Law of Bailments,
Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Smith's Essays,
Life of Christ,
Harvey's Meditations,
Cooke's Voyages,
Cook's Life,
Family Female Physician,
Family Physician,
Cullen's Practice,
Cheselden's Anatomical Tables,
Bell's Surgery,
Schrevali's Lexicon,
Quincey's Lexicon,
Bollingbrooke on History,
Bossuet's Universal History,
Davidson's Virgil,
Sterling's Virgil,
Alexander's Virgil,
Pope's Odyssey,
Homer's Iliad,
Lavater's Physiognomy,
Bennett's Strictures,
World Displayed,
Winterbottom's History of America,
Guthrie's Geography improved, with Maps,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Morse's Geography,
Edward's on Affections,
Washington's Letters,
President's Speeches,
Lee's Memoirs,
Episcopal Prayer Books,
Hopkinson's Works,
Johnson's Works,
Thompson's Works,
Pope's Works,
Shakespear's Works,
Stern's Works,
Milton's Works,
Bollingbrooke's Works
Peter Pindar's Works,
Godwin's Political Justice,
History of Woman,
Goldsmith's Animated Nature,
Coxe's Switzerland,
Kame's, on Criticism,
Kame's Sketches,
Davies's Sermons,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Winchester on the Prophecies,
Don Quixote,
Mirror,
Spectator,
Looker-on, a Modern Periodical Publication,
Raynal's Indies,
Robertson's India,
Plutarch's Lives,
Coxe's View of the United States.
Henry's Britain,
Rollin's Ancient History,
Smith's Essays,
Marmontel's Tales,
Zimmerman on Solitude,
Arabian Nights,
Roderic Random,
Rambler,
Sherlock's Discourses,
History of France,
——— of England,
——— of Court of Berlin,
——— of American Revolution,
——— of French Revolution,
——— of Massachusetts,
——— of Vermont,
——— of New-Hampshire,
——— of Nova-Scotia,
Nicholson's Philosophy,
Fergusson's Astronomy,
Fergusson on Civil Society.

Together with a variety of other Books too extensive to be here enumerated.

ALSO,

Several Novels, Romances and Fables, in French and French and English—Greek, Latin, French and English School Books—Maps and Prints—Writing Paper—Quills, Ink Powder, &c. &c.

And

THE AMERICAN FARMER's GUIDE, a valuable Treatise on the management of Stock, raising Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.

PETERSBURG, April 18, 1797

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STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA, HALIFAX DISTRICT.

In Equity, April term, 1797.

Elizabeth Piper, and Edward Hall, administrator of Dolly M'Nair; Henry Skipwith, Executor of James Milner, dec. and others.

FORASMUCH as the Defendant Henry Skipwith, hath not entered his appearance, and proof being made to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is THEREFORE ORDERED, that the said Henry Skipwith, put in his answer to the said Bill, on or before the first equity day in next term, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso against him; and that this order be published three weeks successively in the Petersburg Gazette.

Copy from the minutes.

(6*) ROBERT FENNER, Clk & Master.

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Blank Bills of Lading

For sale at the Office of the Printer hereof.

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## NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co. are hereby informed, that the subscribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county, their attorney, to collect the debts due the store at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the store in Charlotte county, kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewise appointed Mr. Nathan Flecher, of Brunswick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the store formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford.

They have also appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney, to collect the debts due the store formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the transactions in those different stores, are put into these gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to settle the accounts and grant discharges.

Those indebted to the said concern for dealings with David Russell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—also those indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their store in Petersburg, under the direction of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are exclusively authorized to collect the said debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the said Companys; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attornies abovementioned, will only be good against the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D. C. & Co.

COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co. and James King, Sen.

Petersburg, May 24, 1797 (tf)

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## NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from purchasing of William Meanley, of the county of Dinwiddie, any of the following Slaves, to wit, George, Hannah, Mima, Rancol, Armistead, Pat, Cib, Nancy, Billy, Lurani, and Gerge; or from purchasing of the said William Meanley, any part of his stock of Cattle, or Horses; and all persons are hereby informed, and notified, that I have purchased the said property, and that I have a bill of sale from the said William Meanley.

JOHN MEANLEY.

Dinwiddie, June 5, 1797. (6)

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## NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Devereux J Manley, dec. are requested to make them known as speedy as possible, that provision may be made for discharging the same—and all those that are indebted to the estate, will please to take notice, that all accounts remaining unsettled the last of August next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without respect to persons.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

Petersburg, May 24 1797. (9w.)

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## NOTICE.

BEING under the necessity of leaving the State for some time, I have appointed James Byrne, attorney at law, my attorney in fact, to act for me in my absence—therefore those indebted to me as surviving partner of John & Edward Jeffers, or as executor of John Jeffers, dec. are requested to make payment to him. The great indulgence already given precludes all claim to any in future. I have in consequence thereof instructed him to institute suits for the recovery of such as are not immediately discharged.

EDWARD JEFFERS.

June 5, 1797. (6)

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*Notice is hereby given,*

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, to lay off a Town at Hicks's Ford, on the North side of Meherrin River, on the land of the Subscriber.

BELFIELD STARKE.

April 6, 1797. (tAug.)

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE been credibly informed, that a report prevails in the counties of Mecklenburg and Brunswick, that I have lost several patients under Inoculation for the Small-Pox. I take this opportunity to publicly contradict a report as false, as it is malicious.

There has not been a fatal termination of the disease in my hospital; it has prevailed in the most favorable manner.

ROBERT WALKER, Jun.

Dinwiddie, June 13, 1797. (3t)

N. B. I shall continue to Inoculate until November.

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## CAUTION.

THE Public are hereby warned not to take an assignment of a note, executed by me, to Mr Richard Stuart, for the sum of 65 pounds, as I am determined not to pay the same; he having failed to comply with his part of the contract.

JOHN STORY.

Petersburg, June 19, 1797. (3*)

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THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, he has opened a Tavern at HICKS's FORD, on the north side of the River, where he flatters himself his accommodations will meet the approbation of Travellers.

BELFIELD STARKE.

Hicks's Ford, May 1, 1797. (8w)

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